750-acre facility into thriving, cost-controlled, internationally competitive business. They have worked remarkably well on a daily basis with inspectors from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, as well as with officials from the U.S. Enrichment Corp. The U.S. Enrichment Corp., which manages both the Paducah and the Pikeville, OH, plants, supplies 80 percent of the nuclear fuel for nuclear plants in the United States, and maintains 44 percent of the world enrichment market.

I would like to extend my sincere congratulations and thanks to the employees of the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant. The plant's appropriate slogan is ''Survive and Thrive,'' and they have done just that. The Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant not only provides jobs and benefits to western Kentuckians, but it helps the United States remain self-reliant for our nuclear fuel production.●

HENRI TERMEER WINS MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNOR'S NEW AMERICAN APPRECIATION AWARD

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it is a privilege for me to take this opportunity to commend Henri Termeer of Massachusetts on receiving the Governor's New American Appreciation Award from Governor Weld earlier this year.

Henri Termeer is well known to many of us in Congress. He is the chief executive officer and president of Genzyme Corp., the largest biotechnology company in Massachusetts and the fourth largest in the world. When Henri joined Genzyme in 1983, the company had only 35 employees. Under his leadership, Genzyme has grown to over 3,500 employees, including 2,100 in Massachusetts.

Henri was born in the Netherlands and grew up expecting that he would eventually join his father's shoe business. As a young man, he worked in the shoe industry in England, intending to gain training and experience there before returning to work for his father. When he left England, however, he decided to come to America instead of returning to the Netherlands.

After earning a masters degree in business administration at the University of Virginia, Henri joined a pharmaceutical company and spent the next 10 years working in Germany and the United States in various management positions. He left that company in 1983 to become president of Genzyme Corp. and later became the company's chief executive officer as well.

In working with Henri Termeer over the years, I have come to know him as an impressive businessman and as an outstanding leader for the biotechnology industry. He is highly respected in the industry for his knowledge, vision, and commitment, and he has won numerous awards from his peers. As a member of Governor Weld's Council on Economic Growth and Technology and chairman of the Subcommittee on Biotechnology and Pharmaceutical Development, Henri's leadership was responsible for the adoption of a number of broad initiatives that have made Massachusetts an excellent business environment for the biotechnology industry. At the present time, biotechnology is a $1.7 billion industry in Massachusetts that employs over 17,000 people.

Henri was selected to receive the Governor's New American Appreciation Award for his charitable and community activities as well as his business leadership. Among his most important civic accomplishments are his efforts to expand learning opportunities for mentally challenged children, to improve science education for minority students, and to train workers displaced from other industries for new careers in biotechnology.

I congratulate Henri Termeer on this well-deserved award. His success in this country is a brilliant new chapter in America's distinguished immigrant heritage and history. He is a modern symbol that the American Dream is alive and well in our own day and generation. The United States needs more New Americans like Henri Termeer.

REGARDING: FEDERAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENT

● Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, as a Senator, I am afforded a unique opportunity to see a broad cross section of our Nation. From that perspective, I have had a chance to reflect upon why our country continues to be the envy of the world. Some might say that we are blessed with abundant natural resources. That is true enough, but in the final analysis, it is the American people that have made, and will continue to make, this country great.

We are a nation drawn from diverse backgrounds and ideas. Still, there is a thread that unites us. Our forefathers, who came to this land to build a new life, created in turn a nation of builders. We build homes, we build businesses and factories, but most of all we build futures; we build hope. And, as a people, we rise to meet a challenge. At no time was that more apparent than during World War II. That crisis forced our Nation to make drastic sacrifices in order to survive. The legacy of those choices has driven our economy and our policies ever since. It is one of those legacies, the Federal investment in science and technology, that concerns me today.

Science and technology have shaped our world. It is very easy to see the big things: putting a man on the moon, breakthroughs in genetic research, and the burgeoning world of the Internet. In today's world technology surrounds us: the computer that makes our cars run, lets us talk on the telephone, runs the stoplights, runs the grocery store checkout, and controls the microwave. Our world runs on technology and the American Federal investment in research and development has played a significant part in creating it. Much of our economy runs on technology as well. One-third to one-half of all U.S. economic growth is the result of technical progress. Technology contributes to the creation of new goods and services, new jobs and new capital. It is the principal driving force behind the long-term economic growth and increased standards of living of most of the world's modern industrial societies.

The history of the last five decades has shown us that there is a Federal role in the creation and nurturing of science and technology. But the last three decades have shown us something else: fiscal reality. The simple truth is that we just don't have enough money to do everything we'd like. It took some time for us to realize that and by the time we did, we found ourselves in a fiscal situation that is only now being addressed. As a result, discretionary spending is under immense fiscal pressure.

One only has to look back over the last 30 years to illustrate this trend. In 1965, mandatory spending—entitlements and interest on the debt—accounted for 30 percent of our budget, while 70 percent was discretionary. That meant that 70 percent of the budget could be used for roads, education, medical research, parks, and national defense. Today, just 30 years later, the ratio of discretionary to mandatory spending has reversed. Sixty-seven percent of our budget is spent on mandatory programs, leaving 33 percent of our budget for discretionary spending. Current estimates paint an even grimmer future. By 2012, mandatory spending, the combination of interest and entitlement programs, will consume all taxpayer revenues, leaving nothing for parks, education, roads, or the Federal investment in science and technology. Clearly we as a nation, cannot afford to let this happen.

We have both a long-term problem—addressing the ever increasing level of mandatory spending—and a near-term challenge—apportioning a dwindling amount of discretionary funding. This confluence of increased dependency on technology and decreased fiscal flexibility has created a problem of national significance. Not all deserving programs can be funded. Not all authorized programs can be fully implemented. The luxury of fully funding programs across the board has passed. We must set priorities. By using a set of first or guiding principles, we can consistently ask the right questions about each competing technology program. The answers will help us focus on a particular program's effectiveness and appropriateness for Federal research and development funding. This is the information needed to make the hard choices about which programs deserve support and which do not. Through the application of these First Principles, we can ensure that the limited resources the Federal Government has for science and technology are invested wisely.